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**Technical paper on possibilities for enhancing engagement
with public and private sector stakeholders at meetings of the
Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches**

I. Introduction

A. Background and mandate

1. Stakeholders play a crucial role in the successful delivery of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs) referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (the work programme). The importance of stakeholder engagement was highlighted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) when it encouraged Parties, public and private sector stakeholders and civil society organizations to actively engage in the research, development and implementation of NMAs.¹
2. Implementation of the framework for NMAs also has the aim of enhancing the participation of public and private sector and civil society organizations in carrying out activities under nationally determined contributions and achieving the targets therein.
3. CMA 4 requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, without formal status, for consideration by the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches (GCNMA) at its third meeting on possibilities for enhancing engagement with public and private sector stakeholders, including technical experts, businesses, civil society organizations and financial institutions, at meetings of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, taking into account experience in approaches to enhancing such engagement under the UNFCCC.²

B. Scope and approach

4. This technical paper aims to provide a high-level discussion on the possible ways to engage stakeholders at meetings of the GCNMA considering the modalities of work already available to the GCNMA.
5. The meetings of the GCNMA meetings operate in accordance with the procedures applicable to contact groups.³ Where possible, this technical paper explores how stakeholders have been engaged during negotiating forums on matters under the agenda items of the governing bodies and subsidiary bodies in the past.
6. Stakeholder engagement in negotiations, be it through participation in informal consultations or in a contact group, have been somewhat limited. For a more holistic view of the possibilities for enhancing engagement with stakeholders, this technical paper has selected examples from constituted bodies, work programmes and processes under the Convention and how they engage with stakeholders. However, it should be noted that this paper does not cover the entire range of engagement modalities, approaches and practices utilized by these constituted bodies and under these arrangements. The discussion aims to provide a broad range of examples of how the GCNMA could engage with its stakeholders.
7. Information on possibilities for enhancing stakeholder engagement in this technical paper are drawn from various workplans, communications and engagement strategies, and procedures from various constituted bodies and arrangements under the Convention.

II. Stakeholder engagement with the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches

8. Since the adoption of the work programme, many stakeholders have been keen to be involved in its activities. For instance, at the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the in-session workshop under Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement was attended by approximately 260 participants, including many non-Party stakeholders. Many observers

¹ Decision 4/CMA.3, para 5.

² Decision 8/CMA.4, para. 19.

³ Decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 5.

attended the meetings of the GCNMA held during the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

9. In addition to Parties, GCNMA public and private stakeholders include, but are not limited to, technical experts and other representatives of United Nations specialized agencies, think tanks, businesses, civil society organizations (non-governmental organizations) and financial institutions (multilateral, national and local banks and cooperatives).

10. To engage with these stakeholders under the work programme, the GCNMA has several modalities available to it, including:

- (a) Intersessional and in-session workshops, which would allow it to involve stakeholders in the exchange of information on NMAs;
- (b) Submissions from observers;
- (c) Collaboration with relevant bodies through arrangements and processes under or related to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, which would allow it to reach a greater number of stakeholders with diverse backgrounds.

11. Further, at CMA 4, Parties agreed to holding spin-off group discussions during the meetings of the GCNMA to enable detailed exploration among interested Parties of specific topics identified by the Committee.

III. Stakeholder engagement under the Convention

A. Constituted bodies

1. Article 6.4 mechanism Supervisory Body

12. The article 6.4 mechanism is a baseline and crediting mechanism established under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development under the authority and guidance of the CMA for use by Parties on a voluntary basis. The CMA designated a Supervisory Body to supervise the Article 6.4 mechanism under its authority and guidance.⁴

13. Since its establishment, the Supervisory Body has met five times and four more meetings are scheduled for the remainder of 2023. Except for the parts of the meetings pertaining to the consideration of a few agenda items that are confidential in nature, these meetings are open to stakeholders. Stakeholders can follow the meetings, and they are also able to:

- (a) Provide comments on the documents considered at the meeting;
- (b) Interact with registered observers (in person and virtually) at the end of each meeting.

14. In addition to interacting at the meetings of the Supervisory Body, stakeholders can engage with the Body in other ways, including by:

- (a) Providing inputs on specific topics (e.g. on Article 6.4 mechanism methodologies and removal activities);
- (b) Writing to providing views on any relevant matters.

2. Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism

15. The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) supervises the Kyoto Protocol's CDM under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). The CDM Executive Board is fully accountable to the CMP.

⁴ Decision 3/CMA.3.

16. As with the meetings of the Article 6.4 mechanism Supervisory Body, meetings of the CDM Executive Board are generally open to stakeholders, with stakeholders being able to provide inputs to the annotated agenda and write to the Board. In addition, the Board allocates time to interact with the co-chairs of the Global Designated National Authorities (DNA) Forum and the Chair of the designated operational entities. Both DNAs and DOEs are vital in the implementation of the CDM.

3. Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

17. The Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was established at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), held in 2018, to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its three functions, which are related to knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions.⁵

18. The FWG engages with other bodies under and outside the Convention to enhance the coherence of the actions of the FWG. The secretariat supports and facilitates the work of the FWG. Through activities included in its workplan (for 2022–2024, the second three-year workplan⁶), the FWG performs its three functions. As part of its capacity for engagement, the FWG carries out the following activities:

- (a) Annual training workshops for indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Annual training workshops for Parties, constituted bodies and other stakeholders;
- (c) An annual youth round table;
- (d) Communication to exchange experience and good practices.

4. Katowice Committee on Impacts

19. The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) was established at COP 24 in 2018 to support the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures on matters related to response measures.

20. One of the modalities at the disposal of the KCI for carrying out its work programme is receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations,⁷ as a result of which the KCI has already launched several calls for input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations when preparing to its technical papers.

21. Furthermore, meetings of the KCI are open to attendance, as observers, by all Parties and accredited observer organizations.⁸ On some occasions, the KCI has also provided opportunities for observers to provide input to agenda items during these meetings, as well as invited specific experts to provide input to the KCI. At its 7th meeting, the KCI invited the German Agency for International Cooperation to provide input to particular activity in its workplan.

22. At its 6th meeting, the KCI adopted its communication and outreach strategy,⁹ in which one of its strategic objectives is to increase audience participation in implementation of the KCI workplan by highlighting the value of collaboration and engagement.

23. The strategy also identified new communication and outreach channels and improvements for existing ones. The efforts to be made to improve access to KCI communication and outreach products include:

⁵ See decision 2/CP.23, para. 6, for details on the functions of the LCIPP.

⁶ <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>.

⁷ As per decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 5.

⁸ As per decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(h).

⁹

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/KCI6_6_Concept%20note%20communication%20and%20outreach%20strategy_0.pdf.

- (a) Improving the KCI web page and regularly updating, publicizing and showcasing the content on the web page to stakeholders;
- (b) Creating a mailing list for communication purposes;
- (c) Giving presentations about the KCI and its work at relevant events, meetings and conferences;
- (d) Organizing and hosting, in collaboration with relevant organizations where possible, and subject to the availability of financial resources, events that target desired stakeholders, which can be held online or in person during regional climate weeks or sessions of the subsidiary bodies or the Conference of the Parties;
- (e) Publishing and publicizing reports and papers.

24. As part of its efforts to mainstream gender considerations in its work, at its 6th meeting the KCI launched a call for expressions of interest in joining an informal network of experts on response measures. The network is expected to support KCI work by providing coordinated written or spoken inputs, through submissions or participation in KCI meetings, and contributing to the working groups of the KCI.

5. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

25. Established at COP 21, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) addresses current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing countries. In 2019, the CMA decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement.

26. The work and activities of the PCCB in relation to stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach are guided by its communications and stakeholder engagement strategies¹⁰ across all priority areas of its second workplan for 2021–2024.

27. These strategies serve the mission of the PCCB to foster collaboration among stakeholders at all levels, strengthen networks and partnerships to enhance synergies and promote knowledge- and experience-sharing, and facilitate access to capacity-building-related information and knowledge for enhancing climate action in developing countries.

28. As per these strategies, the PCCB plans to utilize, inter alia, the following modalities to boost stakeholder engagement:

- (a) Events, such as joint events, joint technical workshops, high-level events, networking sessions, ceremonial events, launch events, consultations, regional thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks, round tables and deep dive sessions;
- (b) Meetings, such as speeches, question and answer sessions, written inputs, testimonials, informal meet-ups, PCCB Network meetings and annual PCCB meetings;
- (c) Capacity-building Hubs at sessions of the COP;
- (d) Calls for submissions;
- (e) Informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- (f) PCCB Network, including Network mailing lists and technical and peer-to-peer exchanges regional meet-ups and discussion groups under the Network;
- (g) Participation of external experts in the PCCB working groups;
- (h) Meetings of other bodies, as well as surveys, interviews, evaluation exercises and testimonials.

6. Technology Mechanism

29. At COP 16, the Technology Mechanism, consisting of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), was

¹⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/279255>.

established. The TEC is the Technology Mechanism's policy body; it analyses issues and provides policy recommendations that support country efforts to enhance climate technology development and transfer. The CTCN is the implementation body of the Technology Mechanism; it accelerates the development and transfer of technologies.

30. The TEC engages with stakeholders through several means. These include calling for inputs from stakeholders and inviting them to take part in TEC meetings as well as task forces and activity groups for the implementation of activities envisaged in TEC rolling workplans. To reach out to a greater audience and increase stakeholder engagement, TEC meetings are webcast and open to observers.

31. In addition, the TEC interacts with relevant partner organizations and technology stakeholders through workshops, thematic dialogues, expert meetings and side events. At its 26th meeting in 2023, the TEC endorsed its strategy for collaborative partnerships and engagement,¹¹ which sets out guiding principles and potential modalities for strengthening the strategic engagement of the TEC with individual stakeholders groups, e.g. the private sector, academia, funding partners, non-profit entities, United Nations agencies, UNFCCC bodies, entities and processes, and high-level figures and climate champions.

32. Similarly, the CTCN engages with its stakeholders through the climate technology network.¹² Network members form a broad community of climate technology stakeholders, including those from academic, financial, non-governmental, private sector, public sector and research entities, as well as over 160 national designated entities (national focal points selected by their countries). The network provides access to a diverse global community of climate technology users, providers and financiers under the umbrella of the Technology Mechanism.

B. Work programmes and processes

1. Koronivia joint work on agriculture

33. At COP 23, Parties adopted the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, under which the subsidiary bodies, working with constituted bodies, jointly address issues related to agriculture, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.¹³

34. The Koronivia decision addressed six interrelated topics: soils, nutrient use, water, livestock, methods for assessing adaptation, and the socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change across the agriculture sector. These interrelated topics are addressed through workshops and expert meetings.

2. Nairobi work programme

35. The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) was established at COP 11 with the aim to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in

(i) improving their understanding and assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; and

(ii) making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.

36. The role of the NWP as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience includes engagement with over 450 partner organizations, including partners from

¹¹ Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_documents/046c33dd04e743499e8984393f2442b7/ec92adb033504f2e82caf955bb76f7bc.pdf.

¹² <https://www.ctc-n.org/network>.

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/KJWA#SBSTA-SBI-56-June-2022>.

academia, implementation agencies, financial institutions and private sector entities, as well as with expert groups, UNFCCC constituted bodies and communities of practice.

37. The NWP enhances adaptation action by closing gaps in knowledge on adaptation and resilience identified by Parties, in particular developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Leveraging its network, the NWP brokers and delivers existing and new knowledge including through regional workshops, focal point fora, papers and policy briefs; and facilitates application of knowledge and know-how on the ground.

C. Cross-cutting initiatives

1. Action for Climate Empowerment

38. Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) is a term adopted by the UNFCCC for work under Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. The overarching goal of ACE is to empower all members of society to engage in climate action through the six elements of ACE: climate change education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation.

39. While public participation being one of the six elements making stakeholder engagement central to the work under ACE, this technical paper will focus its approach on how the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considers matters related to ACE at its sessions, providing an example of how to enhance stakeholder participation in such settings. At SBI 57 considered matters related to ACE, and in informal consultations during the session, non-Party stakeholders had a major role in providing inputs through focused interventions when deliberating on the four-year action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment. Participation of non-Party stakeholders was extended to informal informals for the agenda item on ACE, where Parties raised no objection to open the meetings to non-Party stakeholders.

2. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

40. Under the leadership of the high-level champions, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by strengthening collaboration between governments and key stakeholders (including cities, regions, businesses and investors) to immediately lower emissions and increase resilience to climate change impacts. The high-level champions' focus is on environmental, economic and social system transformation, promoting the higher ambition of all stakeholders to collectively strive for the 1.5 °C temperature goal and a climate-neutral and resilient world.

41. In November 2021, the high-level champions released a five-year plan: the Improved Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for Enhancing Ambition 2021–2025.¹⁴ Under this plan, the work of the high-level champions and work under the Partnership is organized around six key functions of the Partnership:

- (a) Mobilizing and aligning non-Party stakeholders towards credible, transparent, science-based goals that maximize ambition;
- (b) Supporting non-Party stakeholders to drive systems transformation around sector pathways with actionable short-, medium- and long-term milestones;
- (c) Strengthening collaboration between national governments and non-Party stakeholders;
- (d) Broadening and deepening engagement globally, with a particular focus on developing country stakeholders to encourage action, highlight opportunities and identify the solutions most appropriate for their context;

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Improved%20Marrakech%20Partnership%202021-2025.pdf>.

- (e) Tracking progress and enhancing the transparency and credibility of non-Party stakeholder action;
- (f) Building a shared narrative.

3. Regional collaboration centres

42. The regional collaboration centres (RCCs) were established to broadly share the benefits of the CDM, which spurs investment in sustainable development by rewarding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since adoption of the Paris Agreement, the RCCs have had the broad task of supporting the implementation of nationally determined contributions.

43. The UNFCCC and its partner organizations operate six RCCs around the world, in Bangkok, Dubai, Kampala, Lomé, Panama and St. George's.

44. The RCCs engage local and regional stakeholders through capacity-building activities, providing technical assistance and strategic networking events on various aspects of implementing the Paris Agreement. They also play a major role in organizing the regional climate weeks.

IV. Possibilities to enhance engagement of stakeholders in the GCNMA meetings

45. Considering the current engagement practices discussed in chapter III above, there are several already existing modalities by which the GCNMA can enhance engagement with public and private sector stakeholders.

1. Glasgow Committee meetings

46. Spin-off groups were established at the meeting of the GCNMA to allow more in-depth discussion among interested Parties on specific topics identified by the GCNMA. To enhance stakeholder engagement, the GCNMA may wish to consider opening the participation of any spin-off groups to stakeholders to enable them to provide their perspective on the specific topic of each such groups identified by the GCNMA. The outcomes of these discussions could feed into the GCNMA meetings, which would thus capture the voices of these stakeholders.

2. Intersessional work

47. Engagement through the RCCs is an opportunity for the GCNMA to engage regional and local stakeholders. Through the RCCs, the GCNMA could also build on the broader Article 6 capacity-building programme and deliver capacity-building activities with a regional focus and involving regional and local stakeholders.

48. The NWP provided an insight into how the UNFCCC web-based platform for NMAs interacts with the modalities of the NMA framework. The interaction between the UNFCCC web-based platform and the modalities available under the work programme could encourage stakeholders to become involved in the work programme activities.
